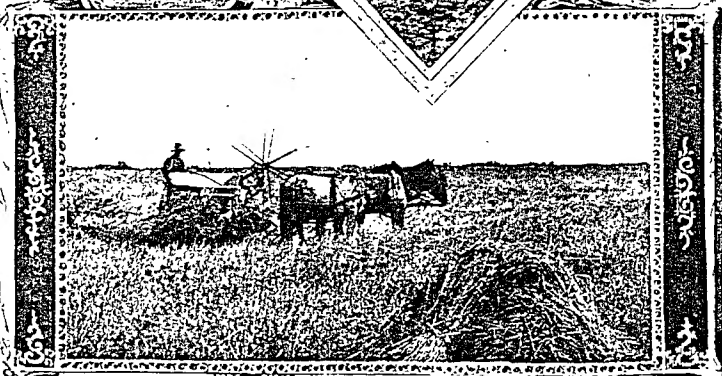
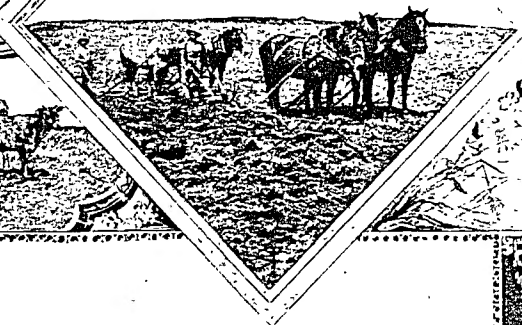
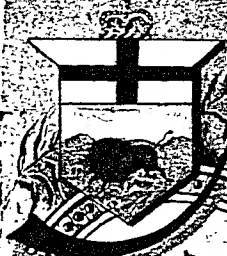


# Manitoba

AS IT IS TO-DAY





PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

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## Introduction



HAT THE MANITOBA of to-day is not the Manitoba of fifteen or twenty years ago, is apparent to all who have observed the development of the Province since the early days of settlement. Pioneering, for example, with its attendant hardships, has become a thing of the past. Yet many people in other parts—even in Eastern Canada—are hardly aware of this important fact. They still look upon settlement in Manitoba as involving all the drawbacks and inconveniences that were experienced by those who first colonized the country.

Such a view is altogether erroneous. The extension of the various lines of railway throughout the Province has established convenient markets in nearly every district, thus removing what was formerly the chief drawback to settlement. In addition to this, the church, the school-house, the post office and other similar conveniences, unknown in the days of pioneering, are to be found everywhere.

That there are some hardships which the settler of to-day will encounter before his home-building is completed, need not be denied. But these are largely the hardships resulting more from the difficulties which attend a change of residence than from causes for which the country should be held responsible.

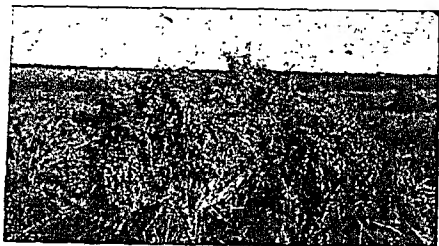
The object, therefore, in preparing the following pages has been to show, as clearly as may be, what Manitoba is like at the present time. In doing this, the beaten path often followed by former writers upon this subject has to some extent been avoided. It has been considered unnecessary to speak of the geographical position of the Province, its physical features, its area, its early history, or the many other things of that nature, with which most people are already familiar.

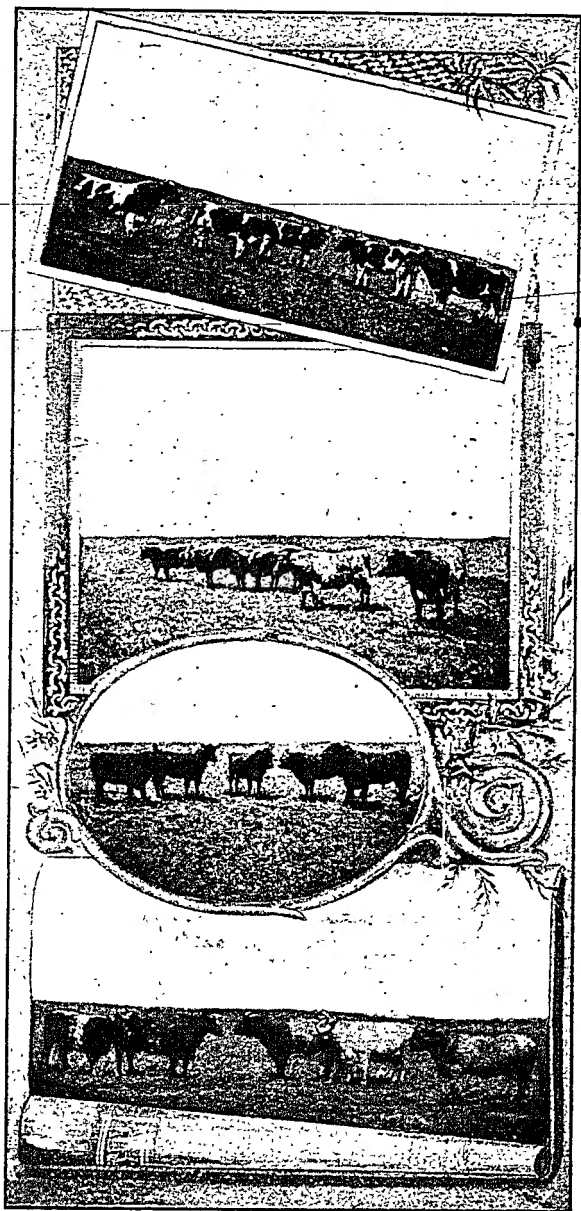
Nor has it been thought necessary to dwell upon the fertility of the soil or the exceptional fitness of both soil and climate for the production of wheat, of beef, pork, mutton, butter and cheese. When it is considered that the present standing of the Province as an agricultural country has practically been reached in twenty years of effort, and that during the first half of those twenty years settlers were seriously handicapped through lack of convenient markets,

it would certainly appear that further reference to soil and climate need not be made. Besides, these are matters which have also been fully discussed and with which those who have taken any interest in Manitoba can hardly fail to be familiar.

But what the intending settler desires to hear about, it is believed, is something of the railway and market facilities, the lands available for settlement by purchase or homestead entry, the prevailing methods of farming and such other information as will assist him in forming a correct idea of the agricultural development of the Province, as well as afford him some help in selecting a home. Such at least is the nature of the information set forth in these pages.

It may be well to mention further, that the statements contained herein are reliable. There has been no attempt and no desire to exaggerate or mis-state in any particular. So far as possible, what has been said upon any subject consists of a plain statement of fact, while the figures that are given have been obtained from official sources. Where an opinion or suggestion has been advanced it has for its authority the practical experience of farmers who have spent many years in the Province and who have passed through every stage of its development.





Representative Herds of Manitoba Cattle.

# What Manitoba Farmers are Doing

**F**ARMING, as carried on in the Province at the present time, is the result of the practical experience of early settlers. The pioneer farmers, while building their homes, have at the same time discovered and brought into practice the methods best suited to the successful pursuit of their calling. That is why it is so frequently claimed by those who know something of Manitoba that our farmers have long since passed the experimental stage. It cannot be too often stated, or too strongly emphasized, that the settler who comes to the country now does so under more favorable auspices in this respect than those who came many years ago, for the reason that he is able to profit by the experience of farmers who know what to do and how to do it in order to obtain the best results.

## STOCK RAISING.

Plenty of good water, a luxuriant growth of the most nutritious natural grasses to be found anywhere, and the certainty of always securing an abundant crop of coarse grains, hay, etc., for winter feeding, are some of the advantages which Manitoba possesses for stock-raising and its kindred pursuit, dairying.

The principal department of this branch of farming at the present time is the raising of cattle. Large shipments are annually made from the various districts of the Province, both for export and home consumption. According to official returns made to the Provincial Government, the number of beef cattle exported from Manitoba during the seasons of 1894-5-6 was over 46,000 head. The total estimated number of beef cattle sold by farmers during the same period—for export and local consumption—was 110,000 head.

In stock-raising, hogs are next to cattle in importance to the Manitoba farmer as a source of revenue. The export trade is increasing from year to year, while the establishment of packing houses in the large centres of the Province—such as Winnipeg—has done much to create a steady local demand. Official returns place the number of hogs exported and consumed in Winnipeg during 1894-5-6 at nearly 80,000. This would, of course, be considerably less than the number actually sold by farmers, as the quantities consumed at local points are not included in these figures.

Horses also receive considerable attention, and some very fine specimens are raised throughout the Province, both in light and heavy classes. Up to the present, however, there has been no export trade in horses, for the reason that the local demand has been greater than the supply, and they are therefore still imported, both from the East and West.

Sheep raising is another important pursuit amongst farmers. During the past few years especially, many farmers who did not formerly devote much attention to them are increasing the size of their flocks, and otherwise manifesting an interest which pretty clearly indicates that they consider sheep to be profitable stock to have.

A lesser, but very profitable, branch of farming is the raising of poultry. Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys are successfully raised, and with very slight trouble. What is more, they always command good prices. Indeed, the supply from local sources never equals the demand and large quantities are still annually brought into the Province from Eastern points.

It may not be amiss to draw attention to the quality of the stock to be found in the Province. In horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, it is doubtful whether better specimens of the various breeds can be found in any other part of Canada. The farmers of Manitoba, being progressive in whatever they undertake, have always looked well to quality. Visitors from other parts, who attend the Industrial Fair annually held in Winnipeg, where stock from all parts of the Province is brought into competition, frequently testify through the press to the high standard of what is shown.

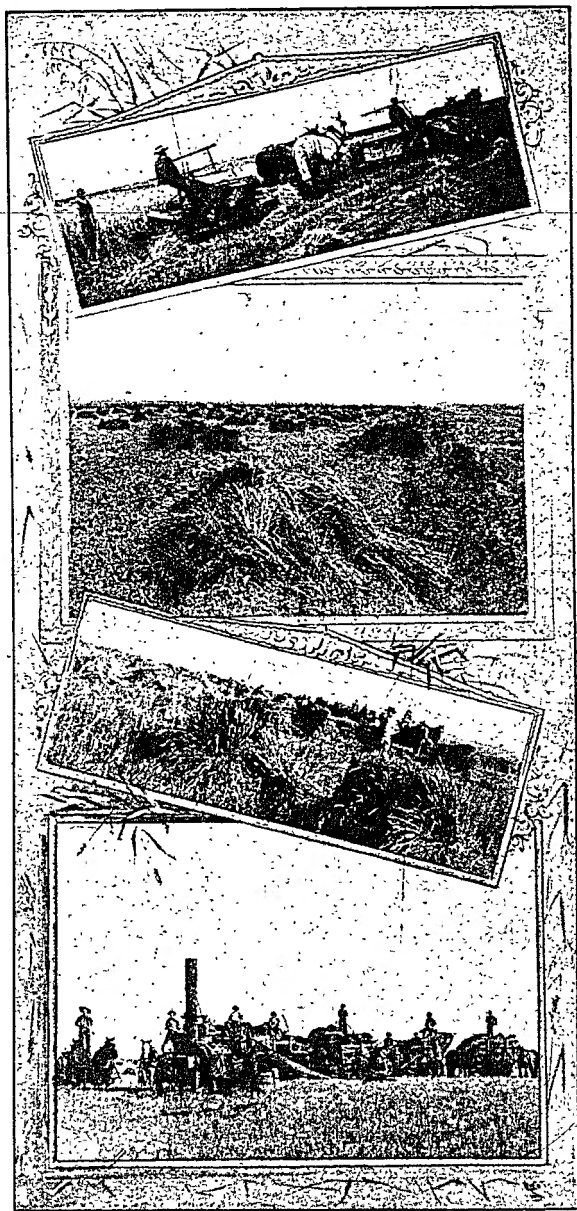
The following statement, which has been compiled from official returns, shows the numbers of the four kinds of stock owned in Manitoba last year (1896):—

Cattle .....	210,507
Horses .....	95,140
Sheep .....	33,812
Pigs .....	72,562

#### DAIRYING.

Naturally enough, in a country so well adapted to the production of beef, the dairying industry has kept pace with that of stock-raising. Nearly a million and a half pounds of butter were sold by Manitoba farmers last year at an average price of 11 2-3 cents per pound. This was sold chiefly to local dealers in exchange for goods.

In addition to the above output the farmers also sold a little over three quarters of a million pounds of creamery butter at an average price of 16 2-5 cents per pound, and



Manitoba Harvesting and Threshing Scenes.



about one million pounds of cheese, average price 7 cents. The total receipts for butter and cheese were \$365,000.

The increase in the number of creameries and cheese factories within the past few years is an important feature in connection with the dairy industry of the Province. In 1887 there were eight cheese factories and three small creameries. There are now 49 cheese factories and 28 creameries. These are established in various parts, but chiefly in the older-settled districts. They are generally owned by the farmers themselves, who organize for the purpose into stock companies under a special Act of the Manitoba Legislature. Up to the present time, with one or two exceptions, they have only been operated about six months in each year—from May to October—but there are indications that the season will soon be considerably lengthened, and that many of them will be operated the year round, thus greatly increasing their value to the farmer.

### WHEAT GROWING.

Undoubtedly the chief industry of the farmers of Manitoba is the cultivation of wheat. While stock-raising, dairying, etc., are annually increasing in importance, it must not be forgotten that wheat is still king, and is likely to remain the leading product for many years to come. Why this is so may be briefly accounted for in the quality and yield of our wheat. The superior quality of Manitoba No. 1 Hard has more than once been established in competition with the best that other countries could produce. And so far as yield is concerned, it is only necessary to point to the fact that the average annual yield over the whole Province for the seven years of 1890 to 1896, inclusive, was only a small fraction less than twenty bushels per acre. These things, together with economical methods of cultivation, go far to explain why it was that the wheat area of the Province increased during the same period by 73 per cent, although, as is well known, it was a period of remarkably low prices. In other words, the farmers of Manitoba, even in the face of low prices, have gone on enlarging their wheat area from year to year, simply because the superior quality, the certainty of a good yield, as well as the most modern, and therefore economical, facilities for cropping, harvesting, threshing and marketing, have enabled them to raise wheat at a profit, while less-favored countries were almost forced to go out of the business.

### CULTIVATION OF OTHER CEREALS.

In addition to wheat, most of the cereals found elsewhere in Canada are successfully grown in Manitoba. Oats, barley and flax are of importance to the farmers of the Pro-

vince in the order named. Oats and barley are grown largely for milling and malting, as well as for feed, and for these purposes are equal to the best products of other countries. Flax is now grown chiefly for the seed, but there is every reason to believe that the fibre will shortly become of value for manufacturing purposes. Rye, peas and corn are also grown in most districts for feed.

### **PRODUCTS FOR WINTER FEEDING.**

It is of course well known that the natural grasses of Manitoba, when properly cured, make excellent feed for stock. Hay from these grasses is the staple winter feed. Timothy and rye are also cultivated for this purpose. Oats, cut green and cured in the same manner as hay, are used by many stockmen with very satisfactory results, while others devote attention to corn. The cutting box and the chopping mill are extensively used in preparing the feed for stock.

### **ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.**

Manitoba has become noted for the excellence of these products of the farm. In size, quality and yield it is doubtful whether they can be equalled anywhere on the continent. At present, except in the vicinity of the towns and villages, they are grown only for home use.

### **MIXED FARMING.**

While it has been necessary to speak of the various departments of farming under separate headings, it must not be supposed that the farmers of the Province confine themselves to one particular branch of their calling. There are of course some specialists amongst them, but even these do not devote themselves wholly to the pursuit in which they are most interested. Diversity is the rule. Upon most of the farms that have been occupied for some years, stock-raising, dairying, and grain growing are combined, thus materially increasing the productiveness of the farm, and the revenue of the farmer.

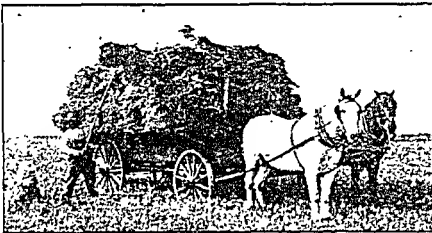
### **THE CROP OF 1897.**

According to the returns received by the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, from correspondents who are located in every part of the Province, the crop area of Manitoba for the present season is as follows :—

Wheat .....	1,290,882 acres.
Oats .....	468,141 acres.
Barley .....	153,266 acres.
Flax .....	20,653 acres.
Other grain .....	5,377 acres.
Potatoes .....	13,576 acres.
Roots .....	6,130 acres.

Total crop .....1,958,025 acres.

A comparison of the foregoing returns with those of previous years will show that the Province is making rapid progress along agricultural lines. For example, the total crop of 1897 shows an increase over the crop of 1896 of 343,804 acres. The area in wheat has increased 291,284 acres, or 30 per cent. The increase in other crops has ranged from 6 to 20 per cent.



# Matters and Things Relating to Agriculture.

## IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONS.

**T**HE FARMERS of Manitoba have established a number of organizations which are of great value to the various agricultural interests of the Province. Amongst these are the Dairy Association, the Cattle and Swine Breeders' Association, and the Poultry Association. At their annual meetings these associations deal with such questions as are of interest to the farming community and publish exhaustive reports of the proceedings, which are widely read. Leading men of the Province, and elsewhere, who are specialists in the subjects they discuss, are secured for these meetings.

Some twenty-five Farmers' Institutes have been organized at as many different points. From time to time throughout the year meetings are held at each institute for the discussion of practical questions. There is also a general body, called the Central Farmers' Institute, which is composed of delegates from the local bodies. The Central meets annually for the transaction of business. At intervals, the local institutes are visited by speakers who are secured for the purpose by the government and who discuss suitable topics.

## AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

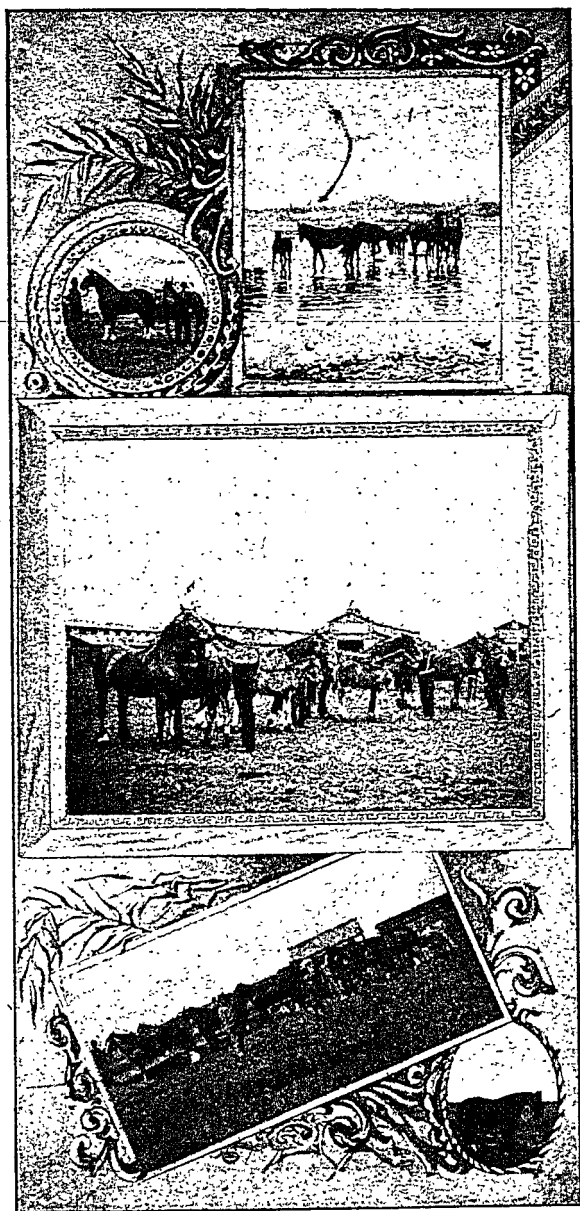
There are about 50 local Agricultural Societies in the Province. These societies hold annual fairs, at which the agricultural products, stock, etc., of the district they cover are brought into competition. They receive liberal grants from the Manitoba Government.

## DAIRY SUPERINTENDENT.

A Dairy Superintendent is employed by the Provincial Government to regularly visit creameries and cheese factories during the season of operation with a view to having butter and cheese products put on the market in the best possible condition.

## DAIRY SCHOOL.

Under the direction of the Superintendent a Dairy School is conducted in Winnipeg during the winter months,



Manitoba Horses.

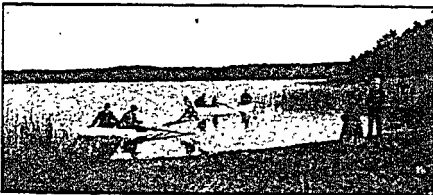
where practical instruction is imparted in both farm and factory dairying. Tuition is free to all residents of the Province.

### THE EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

An institution of great benefit to the farming community is the Experimental Farm, located near Brandon, which is operated at the expense of the Dominion Government. As the name would indicate, the object of the government in conducting this farm, is to make systematic tests in the cultivation of grains, grasses, roots, trees, fruits, etc., for the purpose of finding out and making known to farmers the methods best adapted to the soil and climate of the Province. Experiments in the feeding of stock, as well as in numerous other matters of equal importance, are also made and fully reported. The farm has been established for a number of years and its value to the agricultural industry of Manitoba is a matter of history.

### COLD STORAGE.

In view of the growing importance of the dairying and kindred industries of the Northwest, the Dominion Government have lately arranged for a complete system of cold storage, by which these products of the Manitoba farmer may be taken from his local railway station and delivered in the markets of Great Britain under the most modern methods of refrigeration. The system is now under contract and is partly in operation. It is expected to be completed shortly. The benefits to the interests referred to of having at their command cold storage facilities such as these are designed to be, are so apparent that there is no need to enlarge upon them.



## The Railways.

**A** GLANCE at the map will show that Manitoba is particularly well off in the matter of railway facilities. Nearly every farming district is within easy reach of one of the lines of railway. Counting only the lines in actual operation, there are 1,533 miles of railway within the Province. No better illustration could be given of the progress that is being made than the bare statement that in the year 1879 there were only 66 miles of partially constructed railway in the whole Province. Following is a statement showing the mileage of the different lines:—

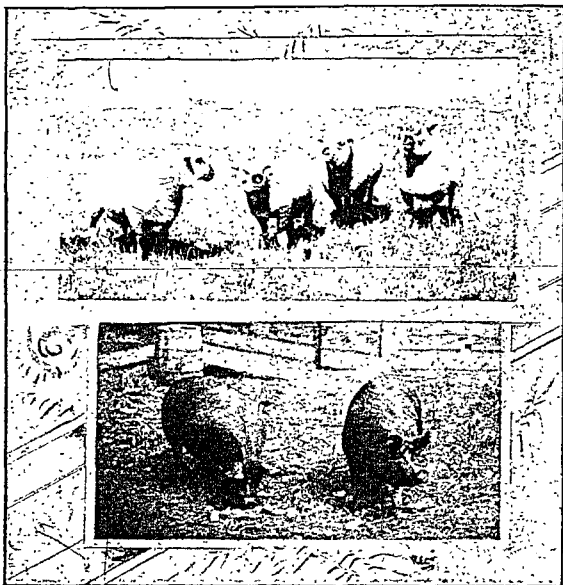
Canadian Pacific Railway—	Miles.
Main line.....	309
Branches .....	615
Manitoba and Northwestern and branches .....	196
Great Northwest Central .....	51
Lake Manitoba Ry. & Canal Co— (Dauphin line) .....	100
Northern Pacific & Manitoba and branches .....	262
Total mileage .....	1533



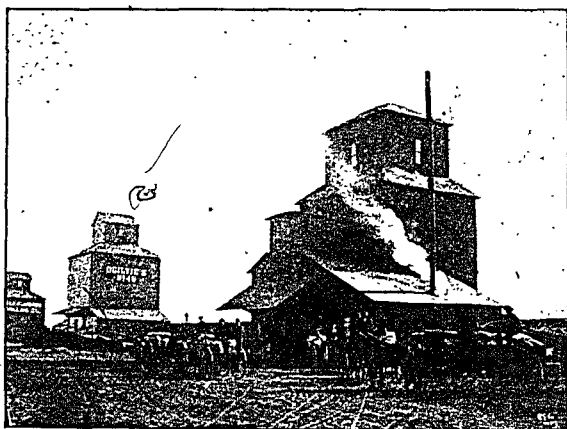
## The Markets.

**A** SERIOUS DRAWBACK in the early days of settlement was the lack of market facilities. Settlers were then obliged to team their grain and other products long distances in order to find a sale for them. But all that has disappeared. In almost every district in the Province the trip to market is now only the matter of a few hours, where not many years ago it would probably have occupied days.

It is safe to say that there is a market at every railway station. Though it may be a very small place, the farmer will always find a ready cash market for his wheat. Indeed, the superior quality of Manitoba wheat causes a steady demand for it at all times, and there is always a keen rivalry amongst buyers to secure it.



Manitoba Sheep and Swine.



Delivering Grain at a Manitoba Elevator.



When the farmer has stock to sell the buyers visit his farm, and the stock is delivered at the railway after the sale is made. Butter and eggs are readily taken at all times by local merchants, who also handle poultry and other similar products in season. In short, the market facilities of the Province as a whole are equal to those of much older countries, and the settler has no difficulty in disposing of his products within a reasonable distance of his farm.



## Mills.

**A**S BECOMES a great wheat growing country, Manitoba is well supplied with flour mills, which are conveniently located at various railway points. These mills are equipped with the best of modern machinery, and they do both a custom and a shipping trade. There are about 50 of them scattered over the Province, with a total capacity of 10,400 barrels of flour per day.

Oatmeal mills are also established at a number of points, thus affording a local market for oats.



## The Elevator System.

**U**PON the various lines of railway in Manitoba there are about two hundred shipping points, and at most of these points elevator accommodation is provided. Some of the larger towns have as many as six elevators each. Even the small villages have from one to three, according to the extent of the settlement surrounding them. The capacity of the elevators varies from 20,000 bushels each, upwards. Some of them are owned by the large milling companies, some by private individuals and some by farmers themselves, who organize into joint stock companies for the purpose. Grain is received at the elevators, cleaned and loaded on the cars, at a reasonable charge. This charge includes storage for a stated length of time, usually 15 to 30 days, after which a small additional charge per month is made. As a rule, however, the grain is not held in the local elevator, but is sent forward at once to the large storage elevators at Fort William, where it is held as long as may be wished.

At the present time the total grain storage capacity of Manitoba, which includes a few small warehouses as well as the elevators, is 13,985,400 bushels. These figures also

include the storage elevators at Fort William and Keewatin, which of course are a part of the Manitoba system. At many points in the Province new elevators are now under construction, to be ready for this season's crop, and within a few weeks the figures given will be largely increased.

It is perhaps not too much to claim that the elevator system of the Province is as complete as can be found anywhere. That it is a necessity has been demonstrated more than once. It is moreover an interesting and significant fact that the elevator capacity of Manitoba has more than doubled in the past six years.



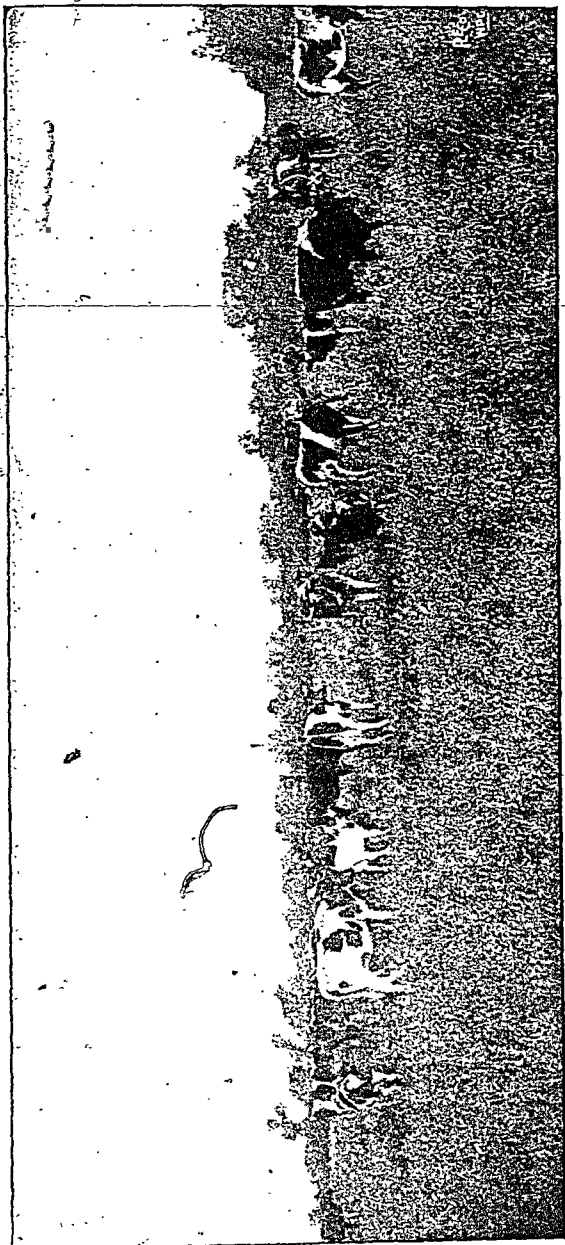
## Municipal Organization.

THE settled portions of Manitoba are organized into municipalities, of which there are about 75, exclusive of the incorporated cities, towns and villages. These municipalities vary in size from 6 to 25 townships each, the townships being six miles square.

The business of each municipality is transacted by a council consisting of a reeve and six councillors, who are elected annually by a direct vote of the ratepayers. The chief duty of the council is the assessment of property within the municipality, the levy and collection of taxes for all purposes, the formation and re-adjustment of school districts, and the building, construction and repairing of roads and bridges.

The affairs of the municipalities are administered efficiently, yet with economy. A fair example of this may be seen in the amount annually paid for salaries of officials, indemnity to councillors and all other purposes of administration, which does not exceed an average per municipality of \$1000 to \$1500.

In consequence of the economy and simplicity of the municipal system of Manitoba there is low taxation. Few matters are of greater importance—after climate and soil are taken into account—than the question of taxation. Settlers in other countries have found themselves seriously handicapped in this respect. But it is not so in this Province. Taxes are levied only on the value of the land. The stock, implements, household goods and all other personal effects belonging to the settler are exempt from taxation of any kind. Farm buildings and other improvements are also exempt. The result of this is that an unimproved farm



Stock on Clifford Vale Farm, Brandon Hills, Manitoba.

contributes as much in taxes to the funds of the municipality as does the farm which the settler is improving into a home. That such a system is of great benefit to the settler is readily apparent.

What the system costs is a question which naturally occurs. The amount of taxes raised annually varies somewhat in different municipalities. It is a matter largely controlled by the people themselves, and in such cases there is always more or less variation. But for the purpose of obtaining a fair estimate, the average for several of the leading municipalities in the Province has been taken, based on the last collectors' roll. According to this, it has been found that the average taxes for all purposes upon a quarter section—160 acres—of land amounts to a few cents less than \$13. If the average for all the municipalities in Manitoba were taken, it would be somewhat less than the amount given.

The fact that there is no cumbersome and expensive County Council machinery in Manitoba is another reason why taxation is comparatively light.



## Schools.

THE education of the young is carried on under a uniform system of non-sectarian schools. These schools are supported partly by liberal grants from the Government, and partly by a tax levied on the lands of each municipality for this purpose. Every child of school age is entitled to free tuition. Teachers must qualify for their profession by passing a thorough examination upon subjects prescribed by the Government. They must also, after passing their examination, undergo a Normal training in order to become specially fitted for the duties of teaching. The education received in the common schools is practical and thorough. They are found in every municipality, there being upwards of 1,000 in the Province at the present time.

In addition to the common or primary schools referred to in the preceding paragraph, there are 28 intermediate schools at various central points, three Collegiate schools, and a University. With the University are affiliated several denominational colleges.

## Churches.

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**M**OST of the religious bodies found in Canada are represented in Manitoba. The churches of the leading denominations are established in the villages and towns throughout the Province, where services are held regularly every Sabbath. The various denominations also conduct Sabbath schools and other similar organizations.



## The Fuel Supply.

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**M**OST of the principal farming districts of Manitoba are within easy reach of timber suitable for firewood. Cordwood delivered at the towns and villages throughout the Province is sold for \$2.00 per cord and upwards, according to the distance hauled. As a rule, farmers who have no wood land of their own buy their fuel at the bush and haul it home with their own teams. When this is done, the cash outlay is considerably lessened. The timber chiefly used for firewood is oak and poplar, both of which make excellent fuel.

While it is true that the great majority of the farmers of the Province are likely to use wood as fuel for many years to come, it is also true that even now they are not obliged to depend entirely upon this fuel. The extensive coal deposits just beyond the boundary of Manitoba in the vicinity of Estevan are connected by railway with nearly every part of the Province. This coal is delivered throughout the Province at \$3.00 to \$5.00 per ton. It will therefore be seen that a cheap and plentiful supply of fuel is assured those who may decide to settle in Manitoba.



## The Water Supply.

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**B**ESIDES the numerous lakes and rivers within the Province, there are in every district many small streams, to which it is well to draw attention, because the fact that they form a network over the whole country

explains why it is that Manitoba is abundantly supplied with moisture, while regions farther south—in the neighboring Republic—have frequently been known to suffer very seriously in this respect. An examination of the map will give some idea of the large number of creeks, small lakes and other bodies of fresh water, which, together with the rivers and larger lakes, as well as the frequent stretches of timbered land, have a most important influence upon the annual rainfall of the Province.

It should be borne in mind that there never has been a failure of the crops in Manitoba for want of moisture. It is true there have been seasons—as there are in every country—when the crops were lighter than they would have been with a greater rainfall. But anything like a failure from this cause is a thing unknown to the farmers of the Province. Irrigation, too, as may be supposed, is also entirely unknown.

Water for domestic purposes, and for stock where a stream is not convenient, is generally found in abundance and of good quality by digging to a depth of 12 to 30 feet.

## Fruits.

**A**MONGST the fruits which are found growing wild throughout Manitoba, are strawberries, raspberries, Saskatoons, black currants, gooseberries, grapes, plums, two or three kinds of cherries, and cranberries. With the exception of the first named, they are found upon wooded or scrub land. The strawberry is generally found in patches upon the open prairie. It possesses a flavor somewhat more acid, and is also a little smaller, than the cultivated variety, but it is preferred over the other, both for use when fresh, as well as for its preserving qualities. The raspberry is a red variety, very similar in size and flavor to the red raspberry which grows wild in Ontario. Next in importance is the cranberry. It is a fine fruit and is largely used. The Saskatoon, or blueberry, is another fruit that is annually picked in large quantities. In fact all the fruits that have been named are regularly used by the residents of the Province.

The cultivated fruits include strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, crab apples, and, in a few cases, standard apples. Four or five varieties of the latter have, under favorable conditions, been successfully grown in a

limited way. The crab apple may be said to have passed the experimental stage, as several varieties are now grown. The other kinds of fruit above named are quite common in the gardens of the Province. When properly cultivated, they are very prolific and the fruit is large, well-flavored and in all respects equal to the fruit of similar varieties grown elsewhere.

## Lands of the Province.

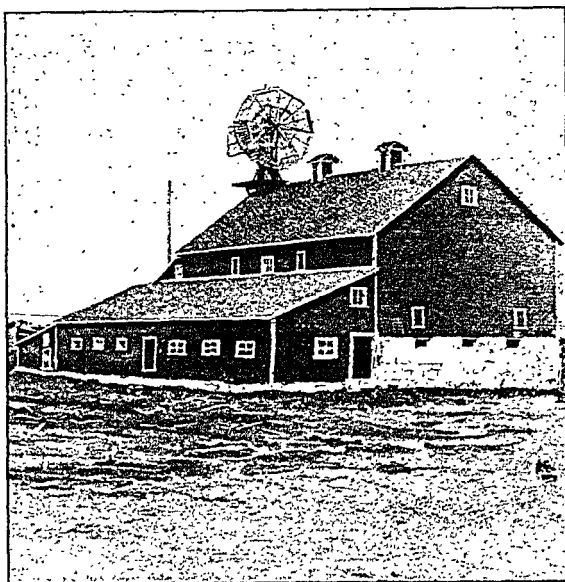
**F**REE homesteads are available in various districts of the Province, but of course in the older settled districts the choice of these lands is limited. In those portions of Manitoba, however, where settlement has been more recent, such as the Dauphin district, there are many free homesteads still open for settlement. The homestead lands are under the control of the Dominion Government and are subject to certain regulations, a synopsis of which will be found on another page. A list of the Dominion Lands Agents, with the territory under their supervision, is also given elsewhere.

Land may be purchased in all parts of the Province. These lands are held by the railway companies, the Hudson's Bay Company, numerous loan companies, and by private individuals. As a rule, the lands referred to were selected by the companies and others in advance of settlement, and they are therefore of superior quality. The terms on which they may be purchased are very liberal, a small cash payment only being required, the balance of the purchase money being spread over a number of years at low rates of interest. Where the intending settler is in a position to pay for his land in cash, a liberal discount off the usual prices is allowed. Persons looking over the country and selecting a suitable farm will generally find an agent of the owner in the town nearest the land, through whom the purchase may be effected.

The price of land ranges from \$2.50 per acre upwards, according to location. Excellent land can be bought in many districts, within easy reach of market, at \$3.00 to \$5.00 per acre. In some cases, where the farm possesses exceptional advantages in the way of location, as high as \$10.00 is asked, but it is hardly necessary at the present time to go beyond \$3.00 to \$5.00 in order to secure a desirable farm in many of the leading districts of the Province.



A Manitoba Farmer's Home.



A Manitoba Barn.



It has often been asked why there is so much vacant land in Manitoba, even in districts which were settled many years ago. To those who are familiar with the development of the Province, the reasons for this are not far to seek. In the first place, many of those who came to the country at the time of the first big rush of settlers were people who had never engaged in farming. Like everyone else, however, they homesteaded, and for the time being became farmers. When they had performed their settlement duties—a large number of them mortgaged their farms to the loan companies for as much as could be got upon them, with the intention of engaging in whatever calling they had been accustomed to in the East. As this occurred during the period of inflated prices, popularly known as the "boom," the lands were mortgaged for more than they were worth, and it was not long until they fell into the hands of the loan companies. Then, again, a great deal of other speculation in lands also took place at this time, with the result that companies and private individuals acquired them at the prevailing excessive prices. For a number of years following the "boom" it was, of course, impossible to dispose of land at any price, and those who had bought at high prices were, until very recently, loath to sell at what was to them a considerable loss. In other words, they held their lands at much more than the real value, with the result that incoming settlers sought out locations elsewhere rather than pay the prices asked in the older districts. But of late years, as has been pointed out, prices have been very reasonable, and many of the new arrivals are consequently selecting their farms from amongst these lands.

#### TERMS ON LANDS.

In order to show the favorable terms upon which land may be bought in Manitoba, a synopsis of the conditions of payment governing the sale of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's lands is given herewith. The conditions in regard to the other land and loan companies will, of course, vary somewhat from those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, but they will generally be found to be equally favorable to the settler.

Under the present conditions of payment, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company divide the aggregate amount of principal and interest into ten equal instalments, the first to be paid at the time of purchase, and the remainder annually for nine consecutive years thereafter, except in the case of actual settlers, when the second instalment shall fall due two years from date of purchase, the third in three years, and so on. The interest charged is six per cent., but the actual settler is relieved entirely of interest for the first year.

The following table shows the amount of the annual instalments on a quarter section of 160 acres at different prices under the foregoing conditions :—

160 acres at \$3.00 per acre .....	\$61.52
160 acres at \$3.50 per acre .....	71.77
160 acres at \$4.00 per acre .....	82.03
160 acres at \$4.50 per acre .....	92.28
160 acres at \$5.00 per acre .....	102.54

If the land is paid for in full at time of purchase, a reduction from the price is allowed equal to ten per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment. Purchasers paying any instalment, of more, one full year before the date of maturity, will be allowed a discount at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

## Hints to Intending Settlers.

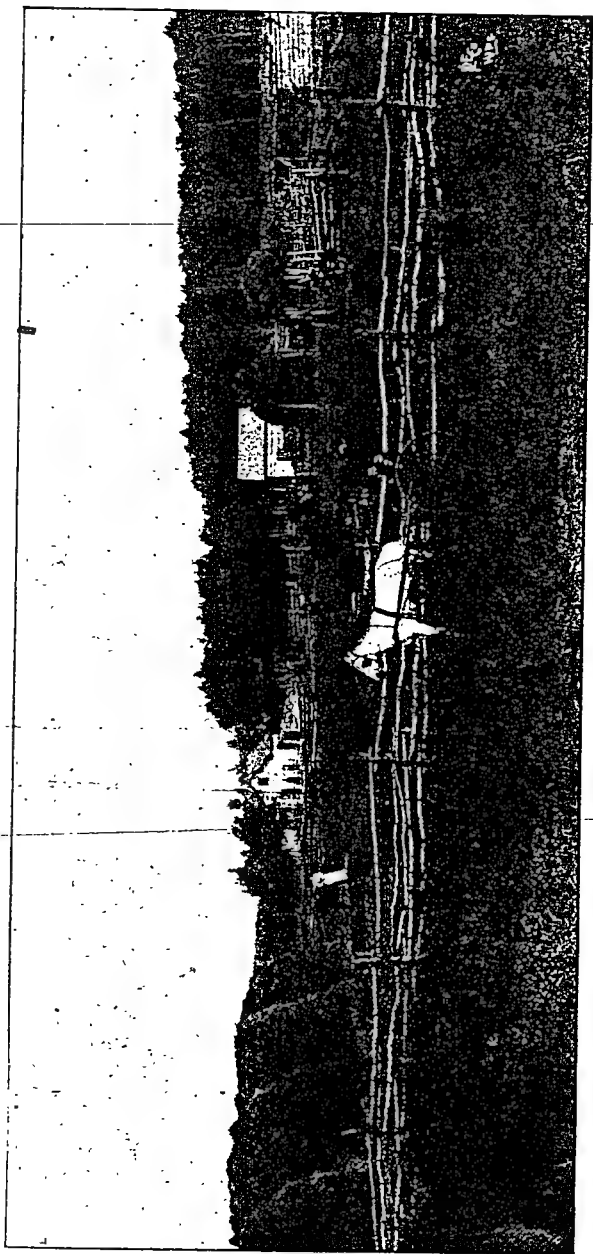
### WHO SHOULD COME.

THOSE who intend to engage in any department of agriculture are of course the class for which opportunities are greatest. Farm laborers will also find little difficulty in obtaining work at good wages. The demand for female servants has never been supplied, and girls who are willing to engage in domestic employment need have no fear of securing work at excellent wages.

Certain classes of tradesmen are in demand to some extent. These are carpenters, masons, plasterers, blacksmiths, etc. Indeed, anyone who is willing to work can do well in Manitoba.

### WHEN TO COME.

The best time for those to come who are moving in to settle is in March. Young men expecting employment on farms, or married men who have decided where they will locate, would do well to come during the month mentioned, if possible. Those in search of work will thus be able to look round a little before the busy season sets in, while men with families will have time to get settled before the farm work claims their attention. Persons who intend looking over the country, with a view to becoming settlers, should come during the summer or early fall—that is, from June 1st to Sept. 1st. This will enable them to see the Province under conditions the most favorable to the selection of land.



A Manitoba Homestead.

### FREE ACCOMMODATION.

The Dominion Government have comfortable buildings at Winnipeg, Brandon and Dauphin, which may be occupied by incoming settlers free of charge. These buildings are provided with cooking and other housekeeping facilities. Settlers or their families may occupy them for any reasonable length of time.

### FREE INFORMATION.

Information upon any and all matters relating to settlement in Manitoba is furnished, free of charge, in Winnipeg by the Department of Agriculture and Immigration, or the Commissioner of Immigration. Lists of the names of farmers who are in need of help, advice in regard to lands, and a great deal of similar information, may be had at these offices.

### A DAY OR TWO IN WINNIPEG.

Unless the intending settler has already secured his location, or is going directly to friends, it is well for him to stop a few days in Winnipeg, where he will have an opportunity to become posted from reliable sources as to the various districts of the Province. Moreover, the head offices of the companies having lands for sale are located in Winnipeg, and particulars regarding properties held by them may be obtained before proceeding westward.

### SELECTING A FARM.

Before finally deciding on a location, the intending settler should, if possible, make a personal examination of the land. He will thus be able to satisfy himself whether the land—in situation, quality and surroundings—will be likely to suit him. Individual likes and dislikes enter largely into the choosing of a home, as they do into any other proceeding.

### COST OF NECESSARIES.

Articles needed by the farmer may be bought at any of the towns and villages throughout the Province. Dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, provisions, hardware, tinware, lumber, furniture, machinery, implements and such other things, great and small, as are required on the farm, are readily obtainable. Prices are in most cases very reasonable.

### FARMS TO RENT.

In the older-settled districts there are often opportunities to rent a farm for one or more years. This is an ex-

cellent way of making a start, for the reason that the newly arrived settler is able, by renting a place, to take plenty of time for selecting land of his own. The amount of rental in these cases cannot be definitely stated, as it depends largely on the character and extent of the improvements. A common method—the one most often adopted—is for the owner to let the farm on shares, at the same time furnishing certain implements, stock, etc., which are of course returned to the owner at the end of the term. Farms are generally let during the winter and early spring, and it would therefore be necessary for the newcomer who intends to rent to be on the ground some little time before the spring break-up.

### WHAT TO BRING.

Perhaps the best plan for the intending settler, before leaving for Manitoba, is to turn whatever he has into ready money, if he can do so, reserving only bedding and wearing apparel. Still, in cases where a car can be hired by one or more settlers, it may be well to bring some additional effects, as well as a few head of stock, provided the settler already owns the latter and is not obliged to buy. Stock of all kinds, however, can be got in the Province at reasonable prices, and if he has to buy at all, it is better for him to buy here, so as to avoid the risk and expense of bringing the stock so far. It is not advisable to bring machinery, as it is likely to be unsuited to farming in Manitoba. To sum up, the settler should first of all bring his bedding and clothing. Then, if he intends to hire a car, he may bring such of his household effects as he considers of most use, and any kind of good stock—not too old—such as horses, cattle, poultry, hogs, etc. If he has to buy, however, it is better to buy here. And, lastly, he should bring all the money possible.

### THE QUESTION OF CAPITAL.

It may be taken for granted that the more money the newcomer has the better. With ample means to buy his farm, erect buildings and otherwise equip it, he is certainly making his start under the most favorable conditions. Yet, it is a well-known fact that many of the most successful farmers in Manitoba at the present time are men who started with practically no capital. The intending settler, therefore, who knows something of farming, and is willing to work, though his means may be very limited, need have no anxiety about the result.

### THE NEARER THE MARKET THE BETTER.

It must be evident to anyone who has given the matter consideration, that a location near market is a great deal

better than one at some distance from it. A farmer living near market is able to turn his products into money at a minimum of expense. On the other hand, the farmer who hauls his grain a long distance is operating at a disadvantage, not only in the extra labor and expense of the longer haul, but also in the added cost for granary room and other facilities which the distance makes necessary. It is therefore an important matter of economy for the intending settler to locate as near as possible to market, even though his land should thereby cost him somewhat more than it would if more remotely situated.

### A GOOD TIME TO COME.

When everything is taken into account, it is doubtful whether there has ever been as favorable a time as the present for settlers to locate in the Province. The long trips and the many hardships incident to the early days of settlement are no longer experienced. Railway and market facilities, schools, churches, post offices and other conveniences, unknown in pioneer days, abound throughout the province. In order to secure the full benefit of these advantages, it is of course necessary to purchase instead of homesteading. Yet the settler of to-day, who buys his farm at prevailing prices, certainly obtains it at a less outlay than did the settler of pioneer days. The expense of a single trip through the country in search of land, or of hauling grain 50 or 100 miles to market, was often greater than the first payment on a quarter section at the present time. It is indeed readily admitted by old settlers themselves that land is cheaper in the end at present prices, and under present conditions, than it was when homesteaded by them at a cost of \$10 for a quarter section.



## Summary of Homestead and other Regulations.

All even-numbered sections of Dominion lands, excepting 8 and 26, which have not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

### ENTRY.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, receive authority for some one to make the entry for him. A fee of \$10 is charged for an ordinary homestead entry; but for lands which have been occupied, an additional fee of \$10 is chargeable to meet inspection and cancellation expenses.

### HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

The settler is allowed six months after entry, within which to go into residence, after which he is required to reside upon and cultivate his homestead for a period of three years, during which he may not be absent more than six months in any one year without forfeiting his entry.

### APPLICATION FOR PATENT

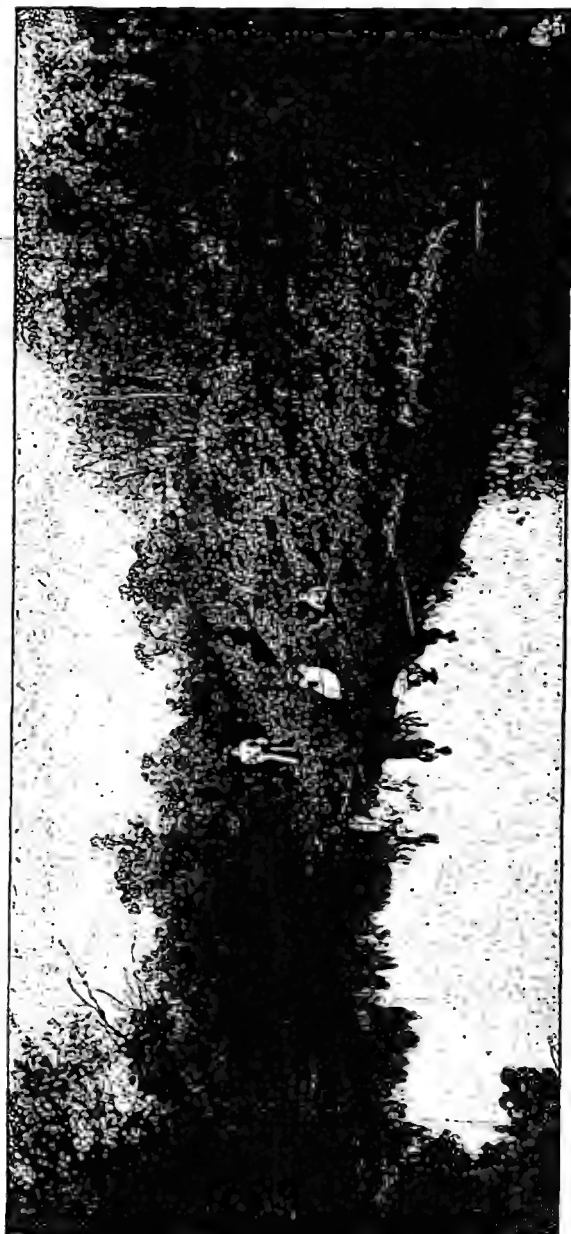
may be made at the end of the three years, before the local agent, or the homestead inspector. Before making application for patent, the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, of his intention to do so. When, for convenience of the settler, application for patent is made before a homestead inspector, a fee of \$5 is chargeable.

### INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them.

### SETTLERS' EFFECTS—DUTY FREE.

Item No. 766 of the Canadian Customs Tariff, making settlers' effects free of duty, reads as follows :—



*On the Little Souris, Manitoba.*



"Wearing apparel, household furniture, professional books, implements, and tools of trade, occupation or employment, which the settler has had in actual use for at least six months before removal to Canada, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, live stock, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least one year before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale;—provided that ~~any~~ dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after two years' actual use in Canada; provided also that under regulations made by the Minister of Customs, live stock when imported into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories by intending settlers, shall be free, until otherwise ordered by the Governor-in-Council."

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

Customs regulations regarding live stock for Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, brought in under the "Settlers' Effects" clause of the tariff.

A settler taking up 160 acres of land in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories may bring in free of duty the following stock, viz. :—

If horses only are brought in (1 to each 10 acres) 16 allowed.

If cattle only are brought, 16 allowed.

If sheep only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If swine only are brought in (1 to each acre) 160 allowed.

If horses and cattle are brought in together, 16 allowed.

If sheep and swine are brought in together, 160 allowed.

If horses, cattle, sheep and swine are brought in together, the same proportions as above are to be observed. According to the quantity of land taken up, the number of animals admitted, on the above basis, will vary in different cases.

In order to meet the cases of intending settlers arriving at the frontier with their live stock, and not having selected their homestead or other holding, it is provided that only the number of animals above mentioned for a homestead of 160 acres, can be permitted to pass beyond the boundary, free of duty, with each intending settler.

If the settler brings with him more than that number of stock, and states his intention of taking up sufficient land to

justify the free entry of such greater number, he must pass a regular entry for duty for all the stock in excess of the number applicable to a homestead. But so soon as he lodges with the collector at port of entry documentary evidence showing that he has taken up such greater quantity of land, such evidence will immediately be forwarded to the Customs Department with reclaim paper, on receipt of which the duty so paid will be refunded.

## Dominion Land Offices.

### WINNIPEG DISTRICT.

E. F. Stephenson, agent, Winnipeg. Comprises all lands east of the first meridian, ranges 1 to 8 west ; all townships north to and east of Lake Manitoba, ranges 9 to 12, townships 1 to 7 inclusive ; ranges 13 to 14, townships 1 to 4, inclusive.

### SOURIS DISTRICT.

W. H. Hiam, agent, Brandon. Comprises ranges 15 to 34, townships 1 to 4, inclusive ; ranges 13 to 34, townships 5, 6 and 7 ; ranges 9 to 34, townships 8 to 12, inclusive ; ranges 23 to 34, townships 13 and 14 ; ranges 29 to 33, townships 15 and 16.

### LITTLE SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

John Flesher, agent, Minnedosa. Comprises ranges 9 to 22, townships 13 and 14 ; ranges 9 to 28, townships 15 and 16 ; ranges 9 to 29, townships 17 to 20, inclusive ; ranges 25 to 29, all townships north of 20.

### LAKE DAUPHIN DISTRICT.

R. Gunne, agent, Lake Dauphin. Comprises townships north of township 20 between west shore, Lake Manitoba, and range 24, inclusive.

## MANITOBA'S FUTURE.

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"About a year ago I spoke of the grand success of a handful of 25,000 farmers who had raised 60,000,000 bushels of grain. Last season, under adverse conditions, a crop had been realized of half that amount, when under similar conditions in any other country it would have been a complete failure. I have gone through all parts of the Province, and I know that there are ten times as much good land as is now occupied, and I look forward to the time when there will be 250,000 farmers raising 600,000,000 bushels of grain."

—Hon. Thos. Greenway, Premier of Manitoba.

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"When we consider for one moment that the 25,000 farmers of Manitoba have realized over \$20,000,000 as a result of their industry during the past two years, I think it must be admitted that there is much in the situation to make us feel encouraged."

—F. H. Mathewson, President Winnipeg Board of Trade.

The Stovel Co.

Winnipeg

at your request I have  
perused the advance copy  
of a pamphlet which you  
are publishing in reference  
to this Province and take  
pleasure in endorsing its  
contents.

W. A. R. R. R.  
Minister of Agriculture